"To Smoke or Not To Smoke", a pamphlet published by the American Cancer Society, 1960.

implicates smoking as the principal etiological (causative) factor in the increased incidence of lung cancer."

FILTERS

In recent years there has been a pronounced shift by cigarette smokers to filter-tip cigarettes, in some of which the smoke has relatively low tar and low nicotine content. While the value of smoke filtration is undetermined, most scientists believe that a decrease in the intake of tar, either by filtration or a reduction in smoking, reduces the risk of lung cancer.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Because of the evidence that cigarette smoking is a major causative factor in lung cancer, the American Cancer Society has urged state and federal public health services to proceed with such public health measures as are needed for the protection of the people.

The Society plans to continue support of research on lung cancer and to promote widespread dissemination of information on its causes and prevention, to physicians and to the public, with special emphasis on teen-agers.

To understand better why teen-agers smoke, the Society conducted a pilot study of 22,000 Oregon high school students. It was found that children whose parents smoke cigarettes are more likely to acquire the smoking habit than children whose parent not smoke. This point will be of sp interest to parent-teacher group the nation-wide educational prog aimed at teen-agers, which the So has just begun.

In a resolution endorsing a b educational effort to discourage rette smoking, especially among t agers, the American Public He Association warned that, if pre trends continue, lung cancer " claim the lives of more than 1,000 present school children in this cou before they reach the age of 70 yea

CONCLUSION

It is estimated that a man who sm

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/nlmk0000